(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2760.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1799.

HAERLEM, September 12.

THE directory has asked for full powers from the legislative body to reward, or punish, such officers of the Batavian army, as, upon the representation of general Brune, may appear to deserve rewards or punishments.

Several French troops have been sent to Helvoetsluys and Goree. Adjutant-general d'Ardenne, has written to our war minister as follows:

"I announce to you that about 12,500 French soldiers are coming to us, and are marching from Rotterdam to Haerlem. Of these, 3500 are intended to complete the different corps. They march with a detachment of cannoneers, 6 pieces of cannon, 7 ammunition waggons, and 35,000 cartridges. There are 500 cavalry amongst them.

PALERMO, September 8.

This day the king of Naples, accompanied by an English squadron, arrived here, amidst the loudest acclamations of the people, before his majesty left Naples, he distributed rewards to several persons. The brother of cardinal Ruffo was appointed a colonel, with a pension of 3000 ducats. The bishops of Capaccio and Policastro commanded the advanced guard of the cardinal, in his march to Naples; and the other had collected a body of 12,000 men in the province of Palermo, and defended this province against three attacks of the French. A number of officers who distinguished themselves, were rewarded in various ways by the king. On the other hand, the archbishop of Naples, Zurio Capece, on account of his irregular conduct during the presence of the French, was sentenced to confinement for life in a cloister; and the bishop of Capaccio has been put in his place.

FRANCFORT, on the Main, September 15.

The main forces under prince Charles are said to have made a powerful diversion, and to have penetrated across the Rhine into Alsace; the last precise account from that army left the head quarters at Donaueschingen.

A violent cannonading has been heard all the night, coming from the Mayence direction; the particulars of the action, as it is suggested one must have taken place, are, however, not yet arrived.

MILAN, September 2.

We have received intelligence, that the head quarters will be shifted from Asitto to Turin. General Klenau, after the conquest of Golfodella Spezia, and of the fortress di Santa Maria, is advancing against Genoa, and soon expected to enter that place. All the peasants in that neighbourhood are employed in widening and mending the roads on the Riviera di Levante which were hitherto impassable for cannon, to enable the army also to advance from that side. Suwarrow, meanwhile, marches towards Turin, to secure the Piedmontese frontiers on the borders of France, and to cover the attacks from the Valais, as well as to keep open the communication with Switzerland, whither he is said to prepare to go on a secret expedition.

On the 30th ult. 1500 French advanced from Mount Chaumont as far as Suza, and repulsed the Austrian advanced post, but, on the following day, the Austrians advanced again, and drove them back. It was the intention of the French to plunder; but during the night they retreated precipitately.

Letters from Sarzana state, that general Klenau had defeated a body of French troops, in the neighbourhood of Rapallo, situated on a bay in the Genoese, and forced them hastily to retreat across the mountains.

September 3.

On the 30th August, a dreadful accident happened in the citadel of Alessandria. The magazine of bombs caught fire, and blown up into the air with a most tremendous explosion. About 100 men lost their lives on this occasion, and several were wounded. All the windows in Alessandria were shattered, and many of the houses suffered considerable damage.

MANHEIM, September 11.

The army under the command of general Muller, has burned the town of Philipsburg to the ground, because the inhabitants refused to surrender. Three advanced redoubts, fortified with pallisades, and mounted with cannon, which defended the entrance of the place, were intended to be attacked, when it was learnt that two columns, consisting of 15,000 Austrians, under the command of the archduke Charles, were already partly at Loisburg, and the rest about to enter Stutgard. The army of the Rhine not being sufficiently strong to continue the siege, and being obliged at the same time to oppose their troops to those which had arrived to raise it, made an attempt to repass the Rhine, after having put Philipsburg in an uninhabitable state, and having made an extremely useful diversion.

BRUSSELS, September 16.

Letters from Wesel state, that the whole Prussian army destined to defend the line of neutrality, has been in motion for several days; on the 12th a part of the army arrived at Rees, which is to encamp on the banks of the Rhine; it will be composed of several battalions and squadrons, a company of artillery and two batteries.

All these troops form a total of 15,000 men. Their assembling upon the frontiers of Holland is alarming at a time when a body of Dutch emigrants is about to penetrate into Gueldre, and when the hereditary prince of Orange only waits a favourable opportunity of advancing into the province of Overyssel.

PARIS, September 22.

Letters from the Hague of the 18th instant, state, that great disaffection has shewn itself among the Dutch troops, which was the cause of the failure of the French attack on the enemy's lines in Holland on the 10th instant. The Dutch ran away in such numbers towards Haerlem, that it was found necessary to shut the gates against them.

Though our army left the field of battle at Novi, that action must ever cause the most dreadful sensations to our enemies.—Moreau brought back our troops with complete success to their former posts, and they were so little dispirited by what they suffered, that eight days after, the enemy thinking to surprise one of our divisions, was surprised himself, and we took 5000 prisoners. This intelligence is authentic. Our soldiers have less suffered from the swords of the Russians than from the want of subsistence. They are in want of provisions and cloaths, and if not furnished with them, every thing is lost. Desertion has already commenced among them, and upwards of 3000 of them have deserted to the enemy, almost famished and naked.

The directory have decreed that there shall be formed between Maestricht and Brussels a new army, to be called "the army of the north."

LONDON, September 13.

Private advices from India.

As soon as the news of the capture of Seringapatam was known at Madras, lord Mornington, accompanied by lord Clive, set out for that capital, to settle the new government. It is very generally understood, that the king of Mysore, who was detained as a prisoner by Tippoo Sultan, would be restored to his hereditary dominions which Hyder Ally had usurped, and that the other provinces which had been conquered by Hyder Ally and annexed to his usurpations, would be partly restored to their original possessors, paying tribute, and acknowledging the paramount sovereignty of the company, while the sea ports will be taken possession of by the English, as a security to their own dominions. From the period when Hyder Ally was elevated to the sovereignty of the Mysore, the Carnatic has been scourged by the destructive hand of war. We all recollect what success attended Hyder's arms; that he took many important places, obtained considerable advantages over the company's troops, and even advanced to the very gates of Madras. To great military skill he joined desperate courage and inordinate ambition; he governed a large and fertile territory, was rich in military resources, of an enterprising disposition, of an active and vigourous habit of body, and he possessed a rooted hatred to the British power.—His son Tippoo inherited all his father's hatred to the British, and his ambition; but he was far inferior to him in military skill, and he wanted those talents, without which ambition leads only to destruction. He appears to have shewn no talents in the present war, and the conquest of his territories and the annihilation of his power have been effected without much difficulty, and with little loss, in the short space of three months. The province of Mysore is advantageously situated on the south-west of the Carnatic; it possesses a very good port, Mangalore, which probably will be ceded to the British. What government we are to give to the country we know not.

The treasure found in Seringapatam by our troops has been variously stated; some accounts estimate it at three, others at thirty millions sterling. Of the two, we profess to think the latter the more probable. During a long series of years Tippoo and his father plundered the East, and here were their riches deposited; while the wealth of the Mysore was concentered in the capital, as the place of the greatest safety.—If we do not mistake, when Kouli Khan conquered Delhi, he found there treasure to the amount of 240 millions. Be the amount, however, what it may, it cannot exceed the deserving of its captors.

By the capture of Seringapatam, says a letter from Madras, the resources which will flow into the company's treasury are at present incalculable. Seringapatam is situated in an island of the river Cavery.—This island is a beautiful spot, containing elegant buildings, squares, groves and gardens. The Mouloleum of Hyder Ally is one of the most magnificent objects in the place. It is situated on the south angle of the island, near an elegant palace of Tippoo Sultan's, and surrounded by a grove of cypress trees. This island is fortified with about 400 pieces of cannon, and Tippoo had no idea, from the strength of his capital, that the place would be carried in so short a time from the commencement of the siege.

It is estimated that general Harris, as commander in chief, will at least have half a million as his share of the treasure taken at Seringapatam.

A letter from Ratisbon, dated August 19, says—"proposals are said to have been made to France by a certain court for the restoration of the ancient frontiers, and without any interference with the internal concerns and government of France."

The great majority of all descriptions in Holland are wearied of the iron dominion of the French; but similitude of disposition, of interests and of crimes, have connected many with that party; all of whom know, that not only their political and pecuniary prospects depend upon the continuance of the present system, but that even the lives of many of them are at issue; whilst on the other hand, the ill success of the royalists in France, in their various efforts for the re-establishment of monarchy, deters even the friends of the house of Orange from coming forward till there is a power in the field sufficient to shield them from their opponents, and promise to crown their efforts with effect.

September 30.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH.

OFFICIAL.

Declaration of war, by the king of Spain against the emperor of Russia.

SIR,

I HAVE received from St. Antonio Carnel, a letter dated the 7th inst. a copy whereof I now enclose you.

Sir,

Mr. Mariano Luis de Urquijo has written to us as follows:

His majesty has just received information that the emperor of Russia, with whom his majesty had sufficient reasons to believe himself to be perfectly at peace, had declared war against Spain, and ordered the sequestration of all the vessels and goods which Spanish subjects may have belonging to them in his dominions, without alleging, in support of this unjust and unexpected measure, any other reason but the scrupulous sincerity with which his majesty has complied with treaties with the French republic; at the same time mentioning as a pretence for so strange a determination, the circumstance of the Russian charge d'affairs at this court having quitted it; whereas the truth is, that the sending him away in 24 hours, did not take place but in consequence of official intelligence being received of our charge d'affairs in Russia having been suddenly ordered out of St. Petersburg, without even allowing him the necessary time to collect his papers, which he left with his majesty's vice-consul, whom, without telling him any reason on allowing him time to procure carriages, they also ordered out of said court within 12 hours.—Such unprecedented proceedings from a sovereign who seems to overlook the regard which crowned heads ought to shew to one another, even in acts of hostility, have put his majesty under the painful necessity of vindicating his own dignity, and of securing the rights of his subjects, by all the means that are warranted by the right of reprisals and that of *war*, which his majesty doth hereby declare against the said sovereign of Russia; directing at the same time that all and every the vessels and goods belonging to subjects of the said power, shall be sequestrated, and that war shall be made against them, and no intercourse whatever be had with them, until the insult offered unto his majesty shall have been fully revenged, or a proper satisfaction given for it.

I send you the above for information, and as far as regards you, to enable you to comply with the same.

I sincerely remain, &c.

(Signed)

ET PRINCIPE DE MONFORTE.

To his excellency count de Cumbre Hermosa.

Puerto de Santa Maria, 15th Sept. '99.

PROCLAMATION.

On the sixteenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, in the city of Cadiz, his excellency count de Cumbre Hermosa, governor, civil and military, of said city, makes it known, that he hath just received from the captainship general of this province of Andalusia, under the command of his excellency the prince of Monforte, an official communication, dated yesterday, and enclosing a sovereign decree, issued by the king, our beloved master, who may God preserve; which decree was sent by his excellency Don Mariano Luis de

Urquijo, prince ſecretary of ſtate, to his excellency Don Antonio Carnel, ſecretary at war, who ſent the ſame unto his excellency aforeſaid, the prince of Monforte: By which decree, for the good and powerful reaſons therein ſtated, his majeſty was pleaſed to declare war againſt the empire of Ruſſia, and to direct that by way of retaliation for what was done by that ſovereign, all and every the veſſels and goods belonging unto ſubjects of the ſaid power, ſhall be ſequeſtrated, and that war ſhall be made upon them, and no intercourſe had with them, until the inſult offered to his majeſty is fully revenged, or a proper ſatisfaction given for it. Wherefore, and in compliance with the ſaid decree, his excellency aforeſaid, doth hereby direct and order that the ſaid decree ſhall be printed; that the ſame ſhall be publiſhed by the ſound of drums in the accuſtomed form, and poſted up at the uſual and moſt oſtenſible places of ſaid city; the health tribunal and the captainſhip of this port being further directed to make the neceſſary inquiry, in order to aſcertain whether there is at the ſaid port and harbour, any veſſel under the Ruſſian flag, in order to have immediately the ſame ſequeſtrated in the uſual manner; which ſhall alſo be effected with regard to any goods or effects belonging unto Ruſſian ſubjects; his ſaid excellency further directing all perſons reſiding or being at preſent in the ſaid city, to give in their declaration of all and every the ſaid goods and effects which they may have in their poſſeſſion, belonging to Ruſſian ſubjects as aforeſaid, or of what they know reſpecting the ſame; which they ſhall do immediately, upon pain, in caſe of non-compliance or of any direct or indirect intercourſe being had with Ruſſia or the ſubjects thereof, of being dealt with as the caſe may require.

(Signed)

EL CONDE DE CUMBRE HERMOSA,

DON JOSEF RODRIGUEZ DE BUSTRIN.

The above is a true copy of the originals which remain in the war office to my charge: and in order to comply with the ſame, as far as regards the publiſhing and poſting up of ſaid decree and proclamation, I have hereunto ſet my hand, at Cadiz, this eighteenth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

(Signed)

DON JOSEF RODRIGUEZ DE BUSTRIN.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

A COMET.

Sunday evening, about twenty minutes paſt nine o'clock, (ſays a London paper of the 26th September) a meteor of great ſplendour was obſerved in the zenith over the county of Kent, and in the neighbouring diſtricts. It appeared like a round ball of fire, nearly as large as the moon, and paſſed horizontally from the ſouth weſt. It was followed by ſome ſmaller ſparks of a red colour, ſimilar to thoſe of a ſky rocket. It enlightened the horizon as completely as the full moon.

Yeſterday arrived at this port, in 46 days from Greenock, the ſhip Fanny, capt. Braine.—By this arrival we have been favoured with London papers to the 1ſt, and Glaſgow to the 4th of October, from which we have ſelected the following important intelligence.

LONDON, September 24.

This forenoon an expreſs arrived at Mr. Dundas's office, from his royal highneſs the duke of York, with the account of a battle having taken place in Holland on Thurſday laſt, near the village of Bergen, a litle way to the northward of Alkmaar. The Ruſſians had volunteered ſtorming the French lines, which ſervice they marched forward to execute on Thurſday morning. The battle was long and bloody, but the reſult was favourable to the allied arms, 4000 French and Dutch are ſtated to have been taken priſoners, and a great number of both killed and wounded. Our loſs was chiefly with the Ruſſians, and the Ruſſian general in chief is ſtated to have loſt an arm, and to have remained a priſoner with the enemy.

The whole loſs of the enemy is reported to be above ten thouſand.

Theſe diſpatches were brought to Yarmouth by the Reſolution lugger, which left the Texel on Sunday morning.

ACTION IN HOLLAND.

The following is the copy of a bulletin ſent by the French miniſter at the Hague, to the adminiſtration of the commune of Dunkirk, on the occaſion of the action of Thurſday laſt.

It was brought to England by a cartel which reached Dover from Dunkirk laſt night.

BULLETIN,

Addreſſed to the adminiſtration of the commune of Dunkirk, by the miniſter of the French republic at the Hague.

"On the 19th September the Ruſſians attacked the French and Batavian army. An action took place near the town of Bergen. The Ruſſians left 2000 dead on the field of battle, and 2000 of them were priſoners, with 20 pieces of cannon. The Batavian diviſions rivalled us in courage, and did wonders. The national guards were ambitious to take a part in the action, and the volunteers of Rotterdam and of Delft have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves.

Hague, 19th Sept. 1799—11 in the evening.

(Signed)

"FLORENT GUIOT,

Miniſter of the French republic.

(A true copy)

(Signed)

"MARYENS, Secretary."

HOUSE OF PEERS, September 24.

This day his majeſty went in ſtate to the houſe of peers, and being ſeated on the throne, delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have called you together at this unuſual ſeaſon, in order to recommend it to you to conſider of the propriety of enabling me, without delay, to avail myſelf, to a further extent, of the voluntary ſervices of the militia, at a moment when an increaſe of our active force abroad may be productive of the moſt important and beneficial conſequences.

"We have ſeen the happy effects of the meaſure which you adopted on this ſubject in the laſt ſeſſion; and the forces which I was thereby enabled to employ, have already diſplayed, in the face of the enemy, a courage, diſcipline and ſteadineſs worthy of the character of Britiſh ſoldiers. In the ſhort interval ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, our ſituation and proſpects have, under the bleſſings of Providence, improved beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation.

"The abilities and valour of the commanders and troops of the combined Imperial armies, have continued to be eminently diſplayed. The deliverance of Italy may now be conſidered as ſecured by the reſult of a campaign equal in ſplendour and ſucceſs to any the moſt brilliant recorded in hiſtory; and I have had the heartfelt ſatisfaction of ſeeing the valour of my fleets and armies ſucceſsfully employed to the aſſiſtance of my allies, to the ſupport of our juſt cauſe, and to the advancement of the moſt important intereſts of the Britiſh empire.

"The kingdom of Naples has been reſcued from the French yoke, and reſtored to the dominion of its lawful ſovereign; and my former connexions with that power have been renewed.

"The French expedition to Egypt has continued to be productive of calamity and diſgrace to our enemies; while its ultimate views againſt our eaſtern poſſeſſions have been utterly confounded.

"The deſperate attempt which they have lately made to extricate themſelves from their difficulties, has been defeated by the courage of the Turkiſh forces, directed by the ſkill, and animated by the heroiſm of a Britiſh officer, with a ſmall portion of my naval force under his command; and the overthrow of that reſtleſs and perfidious power, who, inſtigated by the artifices, and deluded by the promiſes of the French, had entered into their ambitious and deſtructive projects in India, has placed the Britiſh intereſts in that quarter of the globe in a ſtate of ſolid permanent ſecurity. The vigilance, deciſion and wiſdom of the governor general in council, on this great and important occaſion, and the tried abilities and valour of the commanders, officers and troops employed under his direction, are entitled to my higheſt praiſe.

"There is, I truſt, every reaſon to expect that the efforts which I am making for the deliverance of the United Provinces, will prove ſucceſsful.

"The Britiſh arms have reſcued from the poſſeſſion of the enemy the principal port and naval arſenal of the Dutch republic: and although we have to regret the loſs of many brave men in a ſubſequent attack againſt the enemy, whoſe poſition enabled them to obſtruct our progreſs, I have the ſtrongeſt ground to expect that the ſkill of my generals, and the determined reſolution and intrepidity of my troops will ſoon ſurmount every obſtacle, and that the fleet which, under the uſurped dominion of France, was deſtined to co-operate in the invaſion of theſe iſlands, may ſpeedily, I truſt, under its ancient ſtandard, partake in the glory of reſtoring the religion, liberty and independence of thoſe provinces, ſo long in intimate union and alliance with this country.

"While you rejoice with me in theſe events, which add ſo much luſtre to the Britiſh character, you will, I am perſuaded, as cordially join in the ſentiments ſo juſtly due to the conduct of my good and faithful ally the emperor of Ruſſia. To his magnanimity and wiſdom, directing to ſo many quarters of Europe the force of his extenſive and powerful empire, we are in a great degree indebted for the ſucceſs of our own efforts, as well as for the rapid and favourable change in the general ſituation of affairs. I have directed copies to be laid before you of thoſe engagements which have conſolidated and cemented a connexion ſo conſonant to the permanent intereſts of my empire, and ſo important at the preſent moment to every part of the civilized world.

"*Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,*

"The ample ſupplies which you have granted to me in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion, will, I truſt, ſo nearly provide for the exigencies of the public ſervice, even on the extenſive ſcale which our preſent operations require, as to enable me, without further aid, to continue thoſe exertions to the cloſe of the preſent year; but in order to afford you the convenience of a longer receſs, I recommend to you to conſider of providing for the expence which will be neceſſary in the early part of the enſuing year; and with this view, I have ordered the proper eſtimates to be laid before you.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"In purſuance of your recommendation, I judged it proper to communicate to my two houſes of parliament in Ireland, at the cloſe of their laſt ſeſſion, the ſentiments which you had expreſſed to me reſpecting an incorporating union with that kingdom.

"The experience of every day confirms me in the perſuaſion, that ſignal benefits will be derived to both countries from that important meaſure; and I truſt, that the diſpoſition of my parliament there, will be found to correſpond with that which you have manifeſted for the accompliſhment of the work which tends ſo much to add to the ſecurity and happineſs of all my Iriſh ſubjects, and to conſolidate the ſtrength and proſperity of the empire."

September 30.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received at the admiralty office from vice-admiral Mitchell, dated from the Helder on the 24th inſt. No accounts have reached town from the army, ſo that it appears the projected attack on the enemy's lines was not made on the 23d, owing probably to the rainy ſeaſon. It is, however, ſuppoſed to have been made before this time. A diverſion was intended to be made from the Zuyder-Zee, between Hoorne and Amſterdam.

Vice-admiral Mitchel, with his flotilla, had taken Euckhuyſen, where he had been received with the greateſt manifeſtations of joy, and ſome ſmall towns on the Zuyder Zee, the number of which he meant to increaſe, in order more effectually to co-operate with the army. The hereditary prince of Orange was at the head quarters of the allied army, and was forming a conſiderable corps to act in conjunction with our troops, which corps general Bentic was to command.

It appears that the French entertain great diſtruſt of the Dutch troops. An additional body of French troops had arrived at the head quarters of general Brune, which he had placed in all the moſt important poſts, not chuſing to commit the defence of them to the Batavians.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

Extract of a letter from captain Jackſon, of the ſhip John, of this port, from Zant, to London, dated Standgate Creek, September 24, 1799.

"On the 14th inſt. we engaged a French corvette of 20 guns, nine-pounders, fought her upwards of half an hour, when we were compelled to ſtrike; they boarded us, but would not take poſſeſſion, ſaying, France and America were not at war, and threatened to ſink us for firing at him; the reaſon, I ſuppoſe, he did not take us, was his having already manned ten prizes, and was then full of priſoners. At the ſame time two 64 gun ſhips appeared, and the Repulſe gave him chace, but the corvette being a fait ſailer, and favoured by the night, I doubt if he came up with her: we received a double headed ſhot between wind and water, our ſails, rigging, and ſpars, are much cut; we killed two of his men, and wounded ſix; none of us hurt."

SAVANNA, November 12.

We are informed, from Louiſville, that his excellency James Jackſon, Eſq; is re-elected governor of this ſtate, by a majority of 43 votes.

On Friday laſt commenced the ſitting of the circuit court of the United States for the diſtrict of Georgia, at Auguſta—The honourable William Patterſon, one of the aſſociate juſtices, and the honourable Joſeph Clay, jun. diſtrict judge, preſiding.

The following was politely handed us by a friend at St. Mary's for publication.

November 2d, 1799.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived here in 15 days from the Spaniſh garriſon at St. Marks, with letters from Mr. Ellicott, the American commiſſioner for running the boundary lines. Mr. Ellicott writes, that the adventurer Wm. Auguſtus Bowles, had again made his appearance in that quarter his arrival at the Apalachee is ſtated as follows:

A Britiſh ſloop of war called the Fox, commanded by lieutenant Wooldridge, of the navy, mounting 16 guns, and near 100 men, took Bowles and his attendants on board at Jamaica, and on the 18th of Sept. ſaid veſſel was wrecked on George's Iſland, in the bay of Apalachee, near the mouth of Chatahoochee, the veſſel totally loſt, but the crew and paſſengers ſaved. Mr. Ellicott about that time was coming down the river on board his ſchooner, Bowles wrote him and defired an interview, which he had—it appears that his views are hoſtile, eſpecially to Spain, he is oppoſed to the running of the line. Bowles went up to the Creek Nation attended by three ſuch, one of them an Engliſhman, one a Scotchman, the other a Frenchman, all captains in the Britiſh army. It is reported by them that a very large ſupply of goods are on the way from England as preſents for the ſavages. Bowles declared to Mr. Ellicott that, ſhould he fall in with the Spaniſh commiſſioner and his attendants, he would make priſoners of them. Mr. Ellicott furniſhed the captain and crew of the Fox with a conſiderable quantity of proviſions. It is much to be feared that Bowles will be kindly received by the Indians; the preſent moment is favourable for him, the Indians are in great want of goods, many of them are out of temper with the United States and Spain, add to theſe things that their diſpoſition at all times inclines them to plunder, &c. That Bowles will ſtimulate them to deſperate acts there can be no doubt, as his conſequence and exiſtence depends thereon, for it can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed, that the United States will tamely ſit ſtill and allow a Britiſh emiſſary ſuch as Bowles to enter her territory and diſturb its peace and happineſs. It cannot now be denied but that Bowles is ſupported by Britain, that common diſturber of the peace of mankind in every quarter of the globe: could ſhe not be content with what ſhe had already done, in being the active mover in deluging three fourths of the world in blood, and ſuffer this quarter to have remained in peace: But no—our unhappy frontier ſettlers will have the cruel ſavages let looſe on them, while Britain's fleet is robbing and inſulting us on the ocean, whilſt, perhaps, a deeper and more ſerious plan is maturing to deſtroy our independence. The author of the preceding information and remarks is deſirous that they ſhould be publiſhed, in order that the government and frontier ſettlers of Georgia ſhould be prepared for the conſequences that is to be apprehended.

It is with pleaſure we announce the ſafe arrival of major Minor, the Spaniſh commiſſioner, and all his party in good health, at Point Peter, at the mouth of the river St. Marys, on the 13th of laſt month.

BALTIMORE, November 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nevis, to his friend this city, dated 4th November, 1799.

"This day I had the pleasure to see an American sloop of war, supposed to be the Baltimore, carry an elegant French brig of about fifteen guns, with her topmast carried away, into St. Kitts as a prize, the National under the American colours."

Annapolis, December 5.

We are positively assured that Mr. Charles Carroll, jun. will be a candidate for Anne-Arundel county, at the next election of delegates to the general assembly.

THE subscriber has for SALE, looking glasses of different sorts, wire fenders, bellows with mahogany boards, walking sticks, gauging rods, billiard racks, wood saws, trunks, and various articles of household furniture, at the most moderate prices.

JOHN SHAW.

December 1, 1799.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 14th of December, at 12 o'clock, at the subscriber's dwelling house,

THE personal property of KITTY MARRIOTT, late of said county, deceased, consisting of a negro woman and a boy, for cash.

THOMAS WARFIELD.

Anne-Arundel county, December 4, 1799.

To be SOLD,

THE HOUSE and LOT, now occupied by JOHN GWINN, Esq; in Annapolis. For terms inquire of

JAMES WHARFE.

NOTICE.

AS I contemplate moving to the city of Baltimore during this month, I must beg leave to inform those persons who have favoured me with their business in this county, that any commands for me left with N. PINKNEY, Esq; clerk of the council, will be particularly attended to. I shall continue my practice in Anne-Arundel with diligence and attention I will thank my acquaintances, to whom I have lent books, to return them to me before the 12th instant.

JONATHAN R. WILMER.

Annapolis, December 2, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE subscriber having been much injured and deprived of the amusements of gunning on his farms on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, for several years past, by a number of persons who have made a practice of hunting thereon for the benefits which they derive from marketing of the game killed on my said farms, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within my enclosures, on the farms aforesaid, with either dog or gun, those that hunt therein after this notice will have the law put in force against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND.

w7

November 28, 1799.

Gottleb J. Grammar,

At the sign of the Pennsylvania Farmer, lately occupied by Mr. A. GOLDER, in West-street,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends, and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, and has provided good liquors, good stables, &c. &c. and hopes, from his assiduity, and attention to please, to give satisfaction to all who will favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, November 21, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims aginst the estate of ESTHER NICHOLSON, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all those who are indebted on bond, note, or open account, are requested to come and settle immediately.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the goods and chattels of the said Esther Nicholson of William Nicholson, or any other person whatsoever, unless they can shew a lawful title to the same.

w3

STEPHEN NICHOLSON, Administrator.

November 24, 1799

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have any claims against the estate of ANNE MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, according to law, and those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are requested, without delay, to make payment, to

FRANCIS CROMWELL, Administrator D. B. N (W. A.)

November 23, 1799.

To be RENTED,

Until the 1st of March, and possession to be given immediately,

THAT large and commodious house, lately occupied by captain WM. MARBURY, in Corn-Hill-street, with the out houses, &c. If more agreeable, the stables will be rented separately. For terms apply to

WALTER DULANY.

Annapolis, November 20, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 26th day of December next, at the dwelling-house of Mr. ISAAC SIMMONS, on the premises,

ALL those several tracts or parts of tracts of land, called BIRKHEAD and READ or MARSH LAND, supposed to contain about 300 acres, late the property of GEORGE GRAY, deceased, and mortgaged by him to BENJAMIN MACKALL; the said lands lying in Calvert county, near Hollowing Point, and within one mile of Patuxent river; the soil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco, and a great proportion of meadow land may be made at a small expence. On the premises are a dwelling-house, a new tobacco house, and several negro quarters. It is thought unnecessary to enter into a more minute description, as any person wishing to purchase may view the premises, on application to Mr. Simmons, who resides thereon. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down immediately to the trustee, or bring into the court of chancery on the day of the absolute ratification by the chancellor, (which will be notified in the Maryland Gazette,) the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds, and, with good security, execute a bond to the trustee as such for paying the residue of the purchase money, with interest, within fifteen months from the sale, and on obtaining the chancellors ratification of the sale, and on receipt of the purchase money, the trustee, by a good deed, to be acknowledged and recorded agreeably to law, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs, the land sold to them, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of the said Benjamin Mackall, or his heirs, and of the said George Gray, and his heirs, free, clear, and discharged of all claim by them, or any of them, pursuant to the decree.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

November 18, 1799.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, called BEALL'S PLANTATION, and BATEMAN'S FIELD (being part of Snowden's Reputation Supported), containing by survey five hundred and seventy-six and an half acres, two hundred and thirty-nine of which are wood land, heavily timbered with chesnut and white oak; the remainder is cleared land, and has lain idle a number of years. The entire is well watered by springs, and a large stream that runs nearly through the centre of it.

This plantation is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco; is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement, at a small expence. It is situated on the Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from navigable water, twelve from the city of Annapolis, twenty-five from Baltimore city, twenty-four from George-town, and about seven miles from the inspection houses of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne.

The terms will be made known by application to WILLIAM HARWOOD, Esq; Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

SAMUEL BRANDRAM, at Dr. Wm. P. Mathews, Baltimore.

October 23, 1799.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

J. F. HARRIS, Clk.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has just imported, in the ship ALEXANDRIA, from LONDON, and the schooner BROTHERS, from the WEST-INDIES,

SUNDRY articles of MERCHANDISE, which he offers for sale, at the most reduced prices, for cash, or short credit, viz.

Ten boxes Irish linens, assorted, from 1/3 to 4/6 sterling cost; fine Irish and white Russia sheeting; 20 cwt. patent shot, assorted, from No. 1 to 7; 50 cwt. white lead, in oil; best porter and double Glocester cheese; 60 boxes white and brown Havanna sugar; a few barrels best green coffee; 50 boxes best Spanish segars.

Also on hand, a few pipes three years old Cogniac and Bourdeaux brandy, of the first quality, and about eight tuns of well assorted cordage, and white rope.

November 19, 1799.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1799. Baltimore.

N. BRICE.

Suits will be commenced by the next court against such debtors to the above estate, who neglect or refuse to make immediate payment to N. B.

For SALE,

An old COACH.

Inquire of the Printer.

City of Baltimore.

An Ordinance to authorise a LOTTERY, to raise a sum of money to be applied to the defraying of the expences of conveying pure wholesome water into the city of Baltimore, and of distributing it into the different parts thereof.

BE *it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore*, That the following be a scheme of a lottery, to raise a sum of money to be applied to the defraying the expences of conveying water into the city of Baltimore, and distributing the same through the city.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	dolls. making	10,000 dolls.
1 do. of	5000	do.	5000 do.
1 do. of	3000	do.	3000 do.
4 do. of	1000	do.	4000 do.
4 do. of	500	do.	2000 do.
20 do. of	200	do.	4000 do.
100 do. of	100	do.	10,000 do.
115 do. of	50	do.	5,750 do.
150 do. of	20	do.	3000 do.
4 do. of	1000	do.	4000 do.

To be paid to the possessors of the four numbers first out of the wheel, on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than five hundred numbers undrawn,

9,600 prizes, of 3 dollars each making 28,800 do.

450 dollars allowed in part of the expences of the lottery, 450 do.

10,000 tickets, at 8 dollars each, 80,000 do.

Six dollars will be demanded at the time of sale for each ticket.

Prizes to be paid in ten days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of twelve and one half per centum.

Such prizes as are not demanded within six months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice shall be given, will be considered as relinquished for the use of the corporation.

The subscribers being appointed commissioners to carry into effect the above scheme of a lottery, *do hereby give notice*, That they have given security and taken the oath prescribed by law, for the faithful performance of their trust, and are now ready to dispose of tickets at their respective places of residence, and hope from the great utility of pure and wholesome water for preserving the health of the city, that the public will encourage the scheme, so as to enable them to complete the drawing much earlier than the time allowed by law.

JOSEPH BIAYS,
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,
WILLIAM CLEMM,
} Commissioners.

The commissioners have the pleasure to say the lottery will commence drawing next month.

Nov. 16.

I HAVE for SALE, about one thousand acres of LAND, lying from one to two miles distance from Hammond's ferry, on Patapsco; the greatest part of this land is in woods, and lays convenient to several landings on Patapsco. It will be laid off into lots from one to two hundred acres. For terms apply to

RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, November, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LEVY COURT for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of December next, to settle and adjust the levy for said county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk.

November 27, 1799.

TAXES.

THOSE persons indebted for taxes on land in Allegany county, for the year 1799, who do not wish to have them advertised as the law directs, will pay the same to ROGER PERRY, Esquire, who will be in Annapolis during the sitting of the general assembly.

WILLIAM M'MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

NOTICE.

ON the 18th day of December next the president and trustees of Charlotte-Hall school, in Saint-Mary's county, will appoint three teachers for the academy. The salary of the principal is three hundred, of the assistant master two hundred, and of the teacher of the English language, writing and arithmetic, one hundred pounds per annum, payable half yearly. The principal must be capable of teaching the Greek and Latin languages, and the mathematics. The assistant master must be a good classical scholar. It will be essentially necessary that all applicants be supported by proper testimonials of their literary capacity and moral conduct. Persons qualified for the above appointments will please to apply personally, or by letter, to the trustees, on the day above mentioned, when they will meet at the academy for the purpose of making the appointments.

Signed by order,

SAMUEL AMERY, Register.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk

JUST RECEIVED,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore, and for ſale by
GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.

HAMILTON's
Worm Deſtroying Lozenges.
RECENT CURES.

(From the Baltimore papers.)

An infant (aged 5 weeks) of Mr. Henry Ewbank's, tailor, Charles-ſtreet, was dangerouſly afflicted with convulſion fits, ſo that his life was deſpaired of, but was perfectly cured by one doſe of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled ſeveral worms, the undoubted cauſe of the child's diſorder.

A ſiſter of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New-Caſtle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every ſymptom of an increaſingly dangerous conſumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the uſe of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

Sir,

I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my ſtomach, a dull, heavy continual head-ache, with a frequent ſwimming in my head, accompanied with dimneſs of ſight, and ſome times partial blindneſs, and was rendered incapable of attending my buſineſs, through loſs of ſtrength; ſome times could ſcarcely eat a morſel for two or three days; when my appetite would ſuddenly become aſtoniſhingly voracious. I firmly believed myſelf to be in a conſumption, which muſt ſoon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of ſeveral cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doſes, which expelled an incredible number of ſmall ſharp pointed worms: in ſhort, I now enjoy as perfect health and ſtrength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witneſſing its ſurpriſing efficacy was induced to take a doſe, though in tolerable good health, which occaſioned him likewiſe to void a great quantity of worms of the ſame kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing thoſe dreadful diſorders with which I was afflicted.

A ſincere deſire that others in ſimilar circumſtances may receive the ſame benefit, is the reaſon for my ending you this account.

Yours, very reſpectfully,
AQUILA GOLDING, *Harford road*
two miles from Baltimore.

The numberleſs cures performed by this medicine, render it intereſting to perſons of every age and in every ſituation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing as in removing diſeaſe; it effectually cleanſes and ſtrengthens the ſtomach and bowels, ſo neceſſary at this ſeaſon of the year, and the proprietor ſolemnly aſſures the public, that it may be adminiſtered with the greateſt ſafety to the tendereſt infant of a week old, or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchaſed this medicine to ſpecify any diſagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its uſe.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Prepared by the inventor Dr. Jacob Hahn, *late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of*
BILIOUS FEVERS,
AND OF
DYSENTERY or BLOODY FLUX.

Extenſive and long experience in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies and in America has proved Hahn's fever pills to be without a rival for gently diſcharging viſcid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate ſecretion thereof, and removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, the general cauſes of fevers of the inflammatory kind.

They poſſeſs a peculiar antiſceptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the ſyſtem, and enable it to reſiſt effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every deſcription.

They have never failed producing the happieſt effects in caſes of languor and debility; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and loſs of appetite; giddineſs and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar uſe to ſeamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine cheſt.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

A ſafe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every deſcription.

ESSENCE of MUSTARD,
(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid form for external uſe.)

For rheumatiſms, gout, palſy, numbneſs, bruiſes, ſprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.

An immediate and effectual remedy for the ſting of poiſonous inſects of every kind, particularly of *moſchettoes, gnats, bugs, waſps, bees, &c.*

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,
And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

Alſo,
CHURCH's PECTORAL PILLS.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the procedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

w 6 JOHN BALZER.

THIS is to give notice, that from the variety of misfortunes and loſſes I have met with, I am reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of applying to the general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency, to relieve me from debts I am totally unable to pay.

HENRY GASSAWAY.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

REDMOND GRACE.

Prince-George's county, October 24, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next general aſſembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to interſect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 25, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 26th of Auguſt, a negro man by the name of ROBERT LOVELESS, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat noſe, middling hollow eyes, a ſmall ſcar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, ſeveral marks on his back, a remarkable ſcar on the right ſide of his upper lip, and a ſmall one on his forehead; his cloathing was a blue cloth coat, with a ſingle row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kerſey waiſtcoat, ſtriped cotton trouſers, ſpotted cotton hoſe, Iriſh linen ſhirt, good coarſe ſhoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he ſaid he was free, and was from Louiſa county, Virginia, had a forged paſs ſigned Thomas Crowdy; he ſince ſays he is lately from the ſervice of a certain Park Street, about ſeven miles from Hanover Court-houſe, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himſelf a ſlave. His owner (if any) is deſired to releaſe him within two months from the above date, or he will be ſold agreeable to law for priſon fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 10, 1799.

By his Excellency
BENJAMIN OGLE,
Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me, by the mayor and other reſpectable citizens of the city of Baltimore, that on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of laſt month, a moſt outrageous and ſhocking murder was committed on the body of a certain George Mellinger, while travelling on the high road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, about twelve miles from the former place: to prevent ſuch enormities, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to puniſhment, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and conſent of the council, to iſſue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon who ſhall diſcover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof; ſo that he, ſhe, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And I do further offer and promiſe full and free pardon to any perſon being an accomplice therein, who ſhall diſcover and make known the perſon or perſons by whom the ſaid crime was committed, ſo that he, ſhe, or they be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
Ninian Pinkney, Clerk
of the governor and council.

To be SOLD,
By private bargain,

THREE tracts or parcels of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, two of which are part of Anne-Arundel Manor, lying about half a mile from the croſs roads, the other about the ſame diſtance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the Mount Pleaſant road to Marlborough from Annapolis; they will be ſold altogether, ſeparately, or in lots, as purchaſers may incline. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at Doden, near South river church.

DAVID STEUART.

October 23, 1799.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD
For apprehending the murderous villain.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, near the Gunpowder Quaker meeting-houſe, on the 23d ultimo, a dark mulatto man named PAUL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 9 inches high, remarkably ſtout and well ſet, has a full round face, with thick lips, wears his wool queued about 3 inches in length, and plaited over each ear, walks with his toes very much out. It is uncertain what cloaths he has on, as I expect ſome of his friends may furniſh him with others; he may probably change his name, and get ſome free negro's paſs. He was raiſed at Annapolis by col. Richard Weems, and is acquainted in the lower counties, whither he may attempt to go now. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him in any gaol, and information given to me, ſo that I get him again. w 4

WILLIAM HALL.

N. B. The evening he made his eſcape he attempted to murder his maſter, by giving him a ſevere wound on the head with a club, without the leaſt provocation. Maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

September 11, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

w 8 BERNARD O'NEILL.

September 23, 1799.

Agreeably to powers veſted in us by the laſt will and teſtament of the late Walter Winter, of Charles county, deceaſed, we propoſe to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL thoſe ſeveral tracts of LAND, which he held in Nanjemoy, in ſaid county, containing between 700 and 800 acres, the title whereof is indiſputable. We wiſh to ſell the whole in a body, but if it ſhould remain on hand till the firſt day of November next, we will then divide it ſo as to accommodate purchaſers.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Walter Winter will pleaſe to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe who are indebted are requeſted to make payment without delay, to

JEAN WINTER, Executrix,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } Executors.
JOHN HAW, }

September 28, 1799. 8 w

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM WHETCROFT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce them, properly authenticated, and all thoſe in any wiſe indebted are hereby requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber. 6 w

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, October 10, 1799.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.